THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1830. NO. 74.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at TWO dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets.) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.
100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

The Western Farmers' Almanac
FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's.)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVING opened a warehouse, No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, for the purpose of keeping an assortment of IRON and NAILS, in order to be more convenient to their customers, they would thank them to leave their orders at the warehouse, where they will be promptly attended to.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON.

April 6, 1830—2mo.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	per. ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1½ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, - -	130
3d, - - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6¾
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d. & 12d. nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

Plated Saddlery, &c.

A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square, has lately received a general assortment of PLATED SADDLERY, &c. such as Stirrups, Bridle Bits, Gig and Carriage Mounting, and Hub Bands, manufactured of wrought iron, by Kendricks & Morrison. Every article sold will be warranted. This ware has a decided superiority over the imported. May 11.—tf.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

M. B. MILTENBERGER, Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co. GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For farther particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

NEW STORE.

O. G. CRAIG has taken the Store No. 21, corner of Water and Ferry streets, where he intends keeping a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and PROVISIONS.—He has just received, from the eastward, a fresh supply in his line, which he offers for sale.

Prime Green Coffee;
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas;
Chocolate; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugars;
New Orleans and S. H. Molasses;
Mackerel and Herrings;
Figs; Bunch and Bloom Raisins;
Sperm. and Tallow Candles;
Best Spanish Segars;
Cavendish Tobacco, first quality;
Madeira Wine; Pure French Brandy;
Holland Gin;
Rectified and Common Whiskey;
Cider Vinegar.

Also on hand, Fifty Boxes Cincinnati SOAP, and a small lot superior
BACON HAMS, Dried BEEF & TONGUES, AND BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.

Pittsburgh, May 14, 1830.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.

May 21, 1830.—tf

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.

Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

TO HATTERS.

FOR SALE, at D. LOGAN'S Warehouse, corner of Water and Ferry str'ts, Pittsburgh,
A QUANTITY OF CAMEL'S HAIR,
First and Second quality RUSSIA HAIR.

These articles will be sold on advantageous terms, *in order to close sales*, for cash or an approved endorsed note. May 28, 1830—3*

OIL AND MACKEREL.

150 BARRELS MACKEREL;
20 do. TANNERS' OIL;
50 barrels LINSEED OIL;
10 boxes SPERM. CANDLES;
50 bbls. fresh super. FLOUR, for family use;

Just received and for sale, on accommodating terms, by A. WAY & Co. No. 47 Market Street.

May 28, 1830—4w

WOOL—WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.
Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street,
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

NOTICE—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of George Albree & Co. expired by limitation on the 20th April last. All persons having demands against said firm will present them for settlement, and all indebted will please make payment to GEORGE ALBREE, who is authorized to settle the same.

JOHN ALBREE,
GEORGE ALBREE.

Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—3t.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 9 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 5TH JUNE, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375

13395 prizes; 20825 blanks; 34220 tickets; $136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK.

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, where have been sold and paid prizes amounting to

100,000 DOLLARS!!!

Drawn numbers of class 8.

12, 18, 2, 53, 21, 36, 25, 7, 56.

PRIZE LIST of the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class Number 8 for 1830:
Nos. 7 36 56, A PRIZE OF 2,500 DOLLARS, Sent to a correspondent in Ohio.
Nos. 18 21 25, A PRIZE OF 1000 DOLLARS, Sold in Pittsburgh:
Besides several of $400, $300, $200, and $100, distributed to City and Country Adventurers, by

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for the Managers, 68 Wood st't, Pittsburgh.
Managers' Office, May 28, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 9, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 5th JUNE, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375

13395 prizes—34220 tickets $136,880
20825 blanks

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation. Apply to or address DAVID GREER, at the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh: where was sold, in Class 6, the capital prize of $25,000, and in Class 7, the capital prize of $5,000. May 25.

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for summer use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. June 1—tf.

A. EICHBAUM,

MACHINIST AND TURNER, *No.* 39, *Fourth street*, (next door to the Museum) manufactures TURNING LATHES, STOCKS, TOPS AND DIES for cutting Screws of any description, Turns Shafts, Mill Spindles and Metals in general.

☞ Electrical Machines made and repaired. Saddlers' Presses, Fly Shuttles, and Sham Gauge Cocks.

Ivory turning of every description of articles.

June 1.—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

PERCUSSION GUNS AND PISTOLS; do. Caps; Powder Horns and Flasks; just received by A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty str't, M'Donald's Row. March 19—tf.

EXCHANGE.—Erie 1 per cent.; Virginia paper 1; Chambersburgh 1 1-2; Canton 3; Pottsville, Pa. 2; Wyoming 2; Michigan, $5 and up. 3, all under 5; Scioto, $5 and up. 3, all und. 5; Urbana, $5 and up. 3, all under 5; South Carolina 3; Georgia 4; North Carolina 5; New England paper 2; Canada 4 a 5; Louisiana 6; Natchez 6.

☞ Doubloons, Guineas, Napoleons, and Sovereigns, bought, sold, or exchanged, by

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

N. B. The highest price paid for *Greensburgh Bills*, and the notes of other Broken Banks.

Pittsburgh, May 25.

35.000 LBS. PRIME BACON; 5 tons Hammered Juniata Iron: A general assortment Juniata Nails and Rolled Iron: For sale by

H. BLAKE & Co.
May 25.—4t No. 76 Front street.

BOOKS,

Lately published, and for sale by HOGAN & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets.

BOSTON'S FOURFOLD STATE. Third Edition; GASTON'S COLLECTIONS, being a complete concordance of all the articles of faith and practice taught in the Holy Scriptures, Third Edition; LIFE OF REV. JOHN BROWN, of Haddington, Scotland; Pocket DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE, by Archibald Alexander, DD. CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE. First American Edition; SERMONS, on doctrinal and practical subjects, by the Rev. James Whyte, late of Salem, New York. May 25.

NOTICE.—I have placed my Books and Accounts in the hands of ALLAN KRAMER, Hatter, No. 85 Wood street, where all those who are indebted to me will please call and settle.

JAMES H. DAILY.

Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—6t.

TO LET.

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,

Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

STRAY HORSE.—Came to the yard of the subscriber, on Saturday the 22d inst. a SORREL HORSE, about eleven or twelve years old; hair about 3 to 6 inches long over the body; long main and tail; no shoes on: in very poor condition. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise the horse will be sold for his keeping.

JAMES HAZLET.

May 28—3t. Liberty and First streets, No. 7.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptances. April 30—w6mo.

COTTON WEAVERS WANTED.

ABOUT TWENTY GOOD HANDS would get constant employment, by applying to the subscriber, living in Lawrenceville, two miles east of Pittsburgh—who have always on hand a general assortment of Checks, Stripes, Tickings, &c. which they will dispose of at the lowest market prices, for cash or approved acceptances.

JAMES TELFORD & SON.

N. B.—Three or four good HOUSES FOR RENT, in the village of Lawrenceville. Apply to J. T. & S.

April 23, 1830.—w3mo.

Poetry.

THE FARMER AND THE COUNSELLOR.

A Counsel in the Common Pleas,
Who was esteem'd a mighty wit,
Upon the strength of a chance hit
Amid a thousand flippancies,
And his occasional bad jokes
In bullying, bantering, brow-beating,
Ridiculing and mal-treating
Women or other timid folks,
In a late cause resolved to hoax
A clownish Yorkshire farmer---one
Who by his uncouth look and gait,
Appear'd expressly meant by Fate,
For being quizz'd and play'd upon.

So having tipp'd the wink to those
In the back rows,
Who kept their laughter bottled down
Until our wag should draw the cork,
He smiled jocosely on the clown,
And went to work.

"Well, Farmer Numscull, how go calves at York?"
"Why not, Sir, as they do wi' you,
But on four legs instead of two."
"Officer!" cried the legal elf,
Piqued at the laugh against himself,
"Do pray keep silence down below there.
Now look at me, clown, and attend,
Have I not seen you somewhere, friend?"
"Yees---very like---I often go there."

"Our rustic's waggish---quite laconic,"
The counsel cried with grin sardonic;
"I wish I'd known this prodigy,
This genius of the clods, when I
On circuit was at York residing.—
Now, Farmer, do for once speak true,
Mind, you're on oath, so tell me, you
Who doubtless think yourself so clever,
Are there as many fools as ever
In the West Riding?"

"Why no, Sir, no; we've got our share,
But not so many as when *you* were there."

SPEECH OF MR. DENNY,

On Mr. M'Duffie's amendments to the bill to amend "An Act in alteration of the several Acts imposing Duties on Imposts."

Mr. M'DUFFIE's amendments to the bill to amend "An Act in alteration of the several Acts imposing Duties on Imposts," being under consideration in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—

Mr. DENNY addressed the committee, and observed, that after a long and arduous struggle the protecting system had been fairly adopted, and the country had settled down in the belief that it had become the established policy of the Government, and that all might rely upon it with safety. This belief, Sir, has induced thousands of individuals possessing skill, experience and capital, to embark their all in manufactures, trusting to the good faith of the Government, that the protection afforded by the laws would not be withdrawn. The result to the country at large has been a beneficial one; the friends of the system have not been disappointed; their views have been sustained in every instance wherein its operation has been fairly tried, and time afforded for it to be fully unfolded. And the revenue of the country is derived under the same laws which are intended to provide protection for its domestic industry. With these two great and prominent objects, revenue and protection, before us, what, I would ask, are we called upon to do, by the amendment under consideration, proposed by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. M'Duffie?) We are called upon, Sir, to reverse the whole system of protection, without duly considering the probable effects upon the revenue, and totally regardless of the injury to the community, and the ruinous consequences to all those who have confidently relied upon the legislation of this Government.

What reasons are urged for the important change proposed to be effected in the policy of the Government by this amendment? Are they of a constitutional character? I believe few gentlemen will now seriously contend that to protect our own manufacturers and mechanics—the domestic industry of the country—is unconstitutional. I think the question is settled, and well settled. We are told, Sir, that the oppressed condition and sufferings of some of the Southern States, demand this change. It is strongly alleged that these sufferings have been produced by this system, and that its destruction will bring relief.

The gentlemen have depicted to us, truly and faithfully, I presume, the sufferings of some of the Southern States, according to their own view.—I am willing to take the picture as it was presented, in all its strong coloring, and with all the highly finished and masterly touches which it has received. But I would ask the gentlemen, whether it be quite certain that all this distress proceeds from the cause to which they ascribe it? Are there no other causes to be found nearer home, to which the distress and embarrassment described so feelingly, may be justly attributed? If there be, I entreat gentlemen to pause, and not to destroy at one blow a system of vital importance to the country, since such destruction would do little or nothing to improve the condition of the South, while it would inflict ruin upon thousands in all other portions of the Union. I am fully aware, that in the South all are taught to believe that the evils under which they labor proceed from that mischievous measure, called the "Tariff." If a bankruptcy happened, it was owing to the "Tariff." If a merchant made a bad speculation, it was the "Tariff" which caused its failure. If a planter became embarrassed and obliged to sell a slave to keep up his expensive estsblishment, it was the "Tariff" pressed him.

It would be well for gentlemen to examine this subject dispassionntely; from the consideration which I have been enabled to bestow upon it, there appears to my mind, to be another cause, to which all the evils complained of can be traced, and which is of itself sufficient to produce the effects which in the South are charged upon the Tariff. This cause exists among themselves, and with themselves is the remedy. It is admitted on all sides that the proximate cause of the distress alleged to prevail among the Southern planters, is the diminished price for the great staple commodity grown by them.

This is sufficient to bring a pressure upon the cultivators of cotton, which will be most severely felt by those who may be in debt, and who cannot diminish the expense of production. Similar effects were experienced in Pennsylvania, among the farmers, when there happened a great diminution in the value of their agricultural produce, either from an abundant harvest or inconsiderable demand.

The great cause, then, of the embarrassments in the South, is to be found in the low price of cotton; and to what are we to attribute this reduction in value? The demand for this article has not diminished; the consumption of it has increased astonishingly within a few years. But when production becomes excessive; when it is not met by a corresponding demand, the natural consequence is a reduction in price. Every day's experience proves this. And what has occasioned this excess of production? This is easily accounted for. Within a few years, a fine, fertile, and extensive country, embracing millions of acres, has been converted from a wilderness into cultivated fields, white with cotton. A new and rich soil and innumerable competitors, have augmented the production enormously. Can we be surprised, then, that under such circumstances, cotton should experience a decline in price? If, then, increased production and competition caused this result, which is the basis of all the complaints in the South, I beg gentlemen not to impute them to the tariff. Would a repeal of the tariff raise the price of cotton?—Would it diminish the quantity in market, restrain competition, and render the land less productive? By no means. How, then, does it affect the price? Why, the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. M'Duffie,) has affirmed, that the adoption of this measure by the Government has destroyed their commerce. This is an effect which I am wholly unable to discover. Surely, Sir, Government has imposed no restrictions upon this commerce. It is unshackled, and as free as the winds which waft it across the ocean. No duty is laid upon their exports, and no impediment is laid in their way. But the gentleman (Mr. M'Duffie,) insisted that "a duty on imports, was, in effect, a duty upon the exports;" that "the duty was paid by the producer, and not by the consumer." This argument is entirely new to me; I have never heard it urged before; it belongs, I think, exclusively to the present Congress.

Our Constitution declares, that "no tax or duty shall be laid on articles *exported* from any State;" and it grants to Congress the express power to lay imposts or duties on imported articles. Is it not clear, then, that the wise framers of that instrument considered exports and imports so entirely distinct, that the former could not be affected by, or subject to duties, restrictions, or regulations, imposed upon the latter? It is now said, that, where the exports are owned, there the imports also belong, and there the duties are paid: that the Southern States are the producers of nearly one half of the domestic exports, and that they consequently pay the greater portion of the revenue of the country; they being the producers, pay the tax, and not the consumers. I shall not detain the committee by going into a detailed examination of this argument; it has in my humble opinion, been so completely refuted, by the gentlemen from Massachusetts, that I am almost ready to believe, the gentleman himself is willing to abandon it. By observation alone, without argument, we may satisfy ourselves, that the position assumed by the gentleman is not tenable. Pass through the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio; visit the innumerable towns and villages which are scattered over them; you will find them all well supplied with shops and stores, in which every species of foreign merchandise is offered for sale. Where, and by whom were the duties paid? Certainly at the port of entry first, and by the importing merchant, who adds the amount to the invoice price of the articles; and, finally, the purchasers and consumers in Pennsylvania and Ohio pay in the price they give for the merchandise, the duties, and all other charges, for transportation, commissions, &c.

This has always been considered as the true state of the case, and the gentleman (Mr. M'Duffie) himself has, on this very floor, not long since, advocated this doctrine. He may now have reasons satisfactory to himself, for changing his opinion; but as the sentiments of that gentleman have always been received here with great attention and respect, and carry with them considerable weight, I will take the liberty of reading, in part, as a reply to his argument on the present occasion, his own sentiments, expressed on this floor upon another subject, and to which I ask the attention of the Committee. In 1825, a debate arose in this House on a bill to provide for the continuation of the Cumberland Road. The gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. M'Duffie,) addressed the Committee of the Whole in opposition to the bill, and in the course of his remarks, he asks, alluding to *Kentucky*, a tobacco producing State, "*how was her portion of the revenue of the General Government now paid?*" He answers the question. "In the *price* of the articles of foreign growth or manufacture, which *they consume*." He was replied to by a distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, now a member of the other House, to whom the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. M'Duffie) in reply observed: "The gentleman appears to have misconceived my argument, with respect to the drawing revenue from one part of the country, and expending it in another; and in his reply, sets out with the doctrine that it is the *consumer who pays the tax*. Sir, we all know this. I should be *ashamed*, indeed, standing as I do, on this floor, if that doctrine were new to me. The *consumer does* pay the tax, but he pays it in the *price* of the *article*." I make no comments, and leave it to the gentleman himself, to reconcile these sentiments with *the new doctrine* which he now strenuously supports.

The gentleman in his vehement and emphatic manner declares, "*you* have destroyed the value of our cotton—it has fallen from 30 to 10 cents per pound." And he afterwards says that "the *price* at *Liverpool*, is the governing price of the *world*, we *cannot* change it." Here is discrepancy which I cannot reconcile. The price of cotton at Charleston, is regulated by the price at Liverpool, and if *we cannot change it*, how is it possible for our tariff to have affected the least reduction in the price of cotton at Charleston or Liverpool, or to have destroyed its value? Our measures cannot control the cotton market at Liverpool; it is regulated by the market of the world, not by the price and consumption of cotton goods in the United States. This is a small matter comparatively—'tis the demand throughout the world which either depresses or enhances the value of the cotton manufactures of Great Britain, and this has a direct influence on the price of the raw material.

When we look at the immense quantity of the raw material now thrown into market, from various parts of the world; that from the U. States having increased in the last ten years, from one hundred millions of pounds to about three hundred millions, nearly the whole of which is sent to the Liverpool market; and when we take into consideration the almost minimum value to which the British cotton manufactures are reduced, can any one hesitate to believe, that the causes are abundantly sufficient to create the distress among the producers, of which the gentleman complained.—Competition invariably reduces the price, and tends to over-production. What has brought the British goods to the low price they now bear, and their "operatives" to the minimum point of subsistence? Competition among the growers of the raw material, in different parts of the world, depending upon the same market, and increased and overstrained competition among the manufacturers.

The British, in the markets of the world, now meet with competitors from all nations. Every nation which has any regard to its own independence and internal prosperity, has adopted measures to protect and encourage its own commerce, navigation, and domestic industry. This policy has, in some degree, affected the state of the British manufacturers. The workshops of the world are no longer to be confined to Birmingham, to Manchester, to Leeds, and to Sheffield. The British statesmen are aware of the change which is in progress, and are fearful of the consequences. Hence it is now their policy to keep things stationary—to endeavor to persuade all other nations "to let things alone." If these endeavors should prevail, the British then will maintain the superiority they now possess, and other nations will make no progress, but continue dependent.

This is one object to be accomplished by the free trade clamor, and reciprocity treaties. And I trust, Sir, that our government will never be beguiled into the reciprocity system with Great Britain—it would be fatal to our best prospects.—If we were upon an equality with her in power—in wealth—in continental influence, perhaps no disadvantage might ensue to us, under such a system. But, Sir, look at her innumerable maritime possessions, in every quarter of the globe, fruitful in all the productions which the earth can yield—look at her extensive commercial, marine, and naval force—her capital---her perfection of machinery, and minute division of labor, reduced to a minimum price, and then tell me, what nation could compete with her under a reciprocity system. The advocates of free trade remind us, that Great Britain has recently relaxed from the restrictive system, and repealed many of her laws imposing high duties.

True, Sir, but what does it amount to? Nothing more than this, establishing what are called "prohibitory duties," in lieu of absolute prohibition. The effect is the same. Has she established free trade? No, Sir---there is too much wisdom in her councils to commit an act which would ruin her agriculture and bring distress and embarrassment into every part of the kingdom. What has she done? A large amount of nominal duties has been repealed, or rather the rate of duty has been lowered in many instances, but only in those cases where the duty yet operates at least as prohibitory; so that her system, which is by some miscalled free trade, is still restrictive and protective.—We may be led astray by British doctrines of political economy, but we cannot be deceived by their practice and example.

Mr. Huskisson, the great father of what some gentlemen have called on this floor the Free Trade System, expressly claims that his is a protecting system. He well knows, that, under this system, the manufactures of Great Britain have been brought to perfection; her commerce and navigation increased beyond a parallel; and, if adopted and persevered in, in our country, will build up our manufacturers, increase our home trade, our wealth, and power, and eventually establish us as the great rivals of the British in every market. What are we to understand by Mr. Huskisson's system of free trade? He tells: I quote his own language:

"Free trade, not in the sense in which some persons understand the term, but free trade from all duties *excepting* those which are *necessary* to give the trades of different countries an equal footing in the markets, and to protect them from the exclusive advantages which many nations would wish to establish in their own favor."

Again, he says: "I do not know why *protecting* duties should not be granted to a certain degree on the *productions* of this country, or upon whatever *may be produced* by *British skill* or by the application of British capital."

"The principle is to *countervail* the advantage that other countries may have, so that the products of each may enter the different markets upon equal terms. To establish an uniform tariff for the whole, (foreign countries) and to reduce that tariff to the lowest degree *consistent* in each particular article with the two legitimate objects of all duties,—either the collection of the necessary public revenue, or the *protection requisite for the maintenance of our own internal industry;* these are the principles according to which our new book of rates is formed."

Protection we find is the basis of Mr. H's. system of free trade. Do we, the advocates of restriction, as we are called, contend for any thing more? All we ask for is protection of *our* own internal *industry*. I go no further than the principles according to which Mr. Huskisson has arranged his new book of rates; and when he abandons them, he abandons the protection of internal industry, and with it the best interests of his country. We have experienced the benefits of the protecting system in our own country. It has built up our navigation interest, (an important interest, which I hope never to see crippled by the reciprocity system,) and will push forward our manufactures until we shall become completely independent.

It was ingeniously urged by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. M'Duffie,) that the two millions of people in the cotton, rice, and tobacco producing States, paid about two-thirds of the whole revenue of the United States. This argument struck me as possessing the merit of novelty at least. Heretofore I have heard it asserted by gentlemen opposed to the tariff that it was taxing the many for the benefit of the few. But the argument is now reversed, and we are taxing the few for the benefit of the many. Surely, Sir, this proposition cannot be sustained. Can any gentleman believe that ten millions of people in the United States, eat less, drink less, use less clothing, and otherwise consume less than the two millions in the Southern States? Can it be possible that in the South there is a greater consumption of foreign goods, more wine drunk, more tea, sugar, coffee, and hardware, used, than among the (10,000,000) ten millions of people in the other States? The commerce of the country, we are told, belongs to the South. Upon this point there was a time when the gentleman entertained more liberal views. He will, therefore, pardon me while I take the liberty of quoting his own language:

"The back country of South Carolina has no more interest in commerce, than every gentleman in the western country has. Commerce, from its universal diffusion and influence, is exclusively national in its nature, benefitting equally every part of the country."

The gentleman, however, asserted that this their commerce is to be destroyed, and accordingly denounced the protecting system as tyrannical, oppressive, unequal, and unconstitutional. Here I would remark, that this system, which is now so much abused by certain gentlemen, and against which they declaim so violently, has met the approbation of our Presidents, from Washington to the distinguished individual who at preseut occupies the Presidential chair.

And, Sir, as the opinions of Mr. Jefferson are now in high repute here, I would ask the gentlemen who venerate the character of that eminent man, and profess a strong attachment and great deference to his opinions on some other subjects, to be consistent with themselves, and show some little regard for his sentiments in relation to the policy of encouraging domestic manufactures. Permit me to read a passage or two from a letter of his to Benjamin Austin.

"That, to be independent for the comforts of life, we must fabricate them ourselves. We must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist. The grand inquiry now is, shall we make our own comforts, or go without them, at the *will of a foreign nation?* He, therefore, who is now against domestic manufactures, must be reducing us either to a dependence *on that nation*, or to be clothed in skins, and to live like wild beasts in dens and caverns. Experience has now taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our *independence* as to our comfort."

Such were the opinions of Mr. Jefferson in 1816, the very year in which, it is said, the system for the encouragement and protection of our manufactures had its origin, or was distinctly avowed.—Upon this principle of protection to our citizens in their lawful pursuits, the Government has acted from the period of its organization. Your statute book is crowded with acts intended to protect and encourage merchants in their commercial pursuits. When commerce was assisted, the arm of the Government was stretched forth for its defence; embargoes and non-intercourse were resorted to; when these were not sufficient, a navy was equipped, the sword of the nation was drawn, war ensued, and blood was the price paid for protection. And shall we leave our mechanics and manufacturers to suffer from the withering influence of foreign regulations, without attempting to countervail them?—When *their* pursuits are assailed by frauds, by perjuries, by fraudulent invoices, by desperate and bankrupt foreign merchants and manufacturers, becomes then the arm of the Government paralyzed? Shall protection by legislation be withheld from these industrious men who work for you in peace, and who fight for you in war? And must they be left to perish in an unequal and unfair contest? Sir, they ask not for bounties—these would not be easily obtained from this body. Applicants for favor here, more frequently meet with frowns than smiles; they ask for protection; they have a right to expect it, and it is the duty of the Government to afford it.

The internal industry of our country must be sustained, that we may acquire absolute independence. Of what value is our political liberty, of what account is our power to meet here freely to legislate for the Union, if we cannot avail ourselves of our natural resources, to rescue us from a humiliating dependence upon foreign nations? If political freedom was worth the severe struggle of the Revolution, certainly, to establish ourselves wholly independent of our first, our last, our only enemy, for the supply of articles necessary to our comfort, security, and defence, and which enter largely into the consumption of the country, is worthy a powerful effort, although it might be attended with a temporary inconvenience.

We can have no security except in a reliance upon our own resources; upon the industry, skill, and enterprize of our own citizens, protected by wise and salutary laws. Such a policy gives life, vigor and reality to freedom, and diffuses through our extensive country, energy, wealth, and power, calculated to make us happy at home, and feared and respected abroad. Under its benign influence, our bays, our rivers, our lakes, our canals, and our roads, will teem with a commerce, a home trade, a thousand times more valuable to the country than all its boasted foreign commerce; requiring no expensive navies to protect it; which the caprice and hostility of a foreign nation can neither impair nor annihilate.

(To be concluded.)

From the Richmond Whig.

SOUTH CAROLINA DOCTRINES.

The Lynchburg Jefferson Republican, a staunch Jackson paper, concludes a series of constitutional strictures, by entering its protest against the new doctrines of nullification. Besides being a Jackson paper, the Jeffersonian is no less zealously State Right and Anti-Tariff. Perhaps the Columbia Telescope, which some time ago rejected our evidence of Virginia's being utterly hostile to the South Carolina doctrines, on the ground that we were Clay men and Coalitionists, and therefore could not by possibility be good authority, may be willing to receive the testimony of the Republican, which possesses all the prerequisites of credibility—Jacksonism, Anti-Tariff, and Anti-Improvement. First or last, the Public Press is the infallible interpreter of the public sentiment—for it regulates that sentiment, or is regulated by it. In this wide Commonwealth, there is not a Public Journal, to our knowledge, which avows the South Carolina doctrines; although the State is as unfavorably affected by the Tariff as South Carolina, and ☞ *although here was the cradle of the principles of '98, which it is pretended sustain the modern doctrines of nullification.* The Enquirer of this place, may or may not be attached to those doctrines: it has observed its uniform policy, whenever its private wishes are at variance with public opinion, that is, to *say nothing*; but this much may be safely predicated in regard to that print, that if the nullifying doctrines meet no opposition from it, *they will receive no assistance* further than neutrality will go. If then the Telescope and its coadjutors repudiate our testimony, they must, per force, pay more respect to the circumstances which corroborate it. If the problem how Virginia will act, have, as we suspect, a material influence upon the ultimate stand which South Carolina may take, let that problem be considered as already solved, in favor of union and obedience to the laws of the land, and in opposition (next to unanimous) to the nullifying power claimed for the individual States. When that extreme case arises imagined by the report of '98, when oppression shall become intolerable, and the evils far exceed the benefits of Union, Virginia will be ready to appeal to her original sovereignty, and dissolve the ties which bind her to her oppressor. She will not, however, take that course as a *constitutional course*. She will then abjure the Constitution, and take her ground, claiming not under the Constitution, but a much higher title, the laws of God and nature. It is unnecessary to tax the imagination to say what would constitute such a case: suffice it, that a law which happens to bear more unequally upon one part of the Union than another—as where interests are so diversified, every general law must bear more or less unequally—cannot be and is not considered by Virginia as falling within the rule 1798. We quote the protest of the Jeffersonian.

"In conclusion, we do enter our protest, humble as it may be, against this doctrine of the interference of the *State Legislature;* in matters where they have no *right*, and *as Legislatures, no concern*. We are unwilling to concede to a body of men, other than the *People* themselves, the *right* of throwing the State, at their pleasure, into a posture of *rebellion* against the Federal Government; for *rebellion*, to all intents and purposes it is, if the *Legislature*, having no *Constitutional authority*, undertake to declare a Law of Congress *null* and *void;* and in virtue of their assumed power, call out the militia of the State to resist the execution of such Law, and sustain their own unlawful acts."

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

This ex-monarch, who now leads a philosophical life on the banks of the Delaware, not far from Bordentown, was lately visited by Sir R. Ker Porter, on his way from South America, by the United States, to Europe. The *cidevant* king received with great hospitality the English traveller, who found him living in a commodious and even splendid dwelling house, constructed out of a large suite of stables, which had formerly been appended to a magnificent mansion represented as quite a palace, which had been burnt down a short time before. Many fine pictures, and other valuable property, were consumed; but enough remained, saved from the fire, to furnish the present residence in a noble manner with some of the best works of Spanish and Flemish masters.

One of the saloons is particularly dedicated to sculptured portraits of the Bonaparte family; and Sir R. K. Porter, in speaking of the collection, describes the bust of Charles Bonaparte, the father of the family, as the most impressive of them all, from the striking beauty and character of countenance: it strongly resembles that of the celebrated Antinous. Joseph Bonaparte, (who assumed the title of Count Survilliers,) in showing these things, did it with unaffected candor of comment on the extraordinary destinies of the living or dead originals of these marble portraits; and Sir Robert remarks, that the same manly sincerity and good sense prevailed in his occasional observations on his own past and present manner of life.

He has a large domain around his house, purchased by him; and he spends vast sums of money in promoting cultivation of all sorts, agriculture, and planting to a great extent every description of tree, even from foreign countries, that can be raised in the climate. He has redeemed thousands of acres from the waste; erecting villages and encouraging artificers, and persons of other useful talents, to inhabit them. He is universally respected; and must be, what he seems, a much happier man in his present expatriated home, the benefactor of all around him, than he could possibly have been when seated on a contested throne, however brilliant.

He is fond of literary pursuits; and having read all that has been published in the shape of memoirs relating to his brother Napoleon, he devotes his leisure hours to writing a commentary on the subject, wherein with the impartiality of strict justice between the late Emperor of France and historiographers, he means to set the true sentiments on the one side, and the false ones on the other; and to furnish posterity with, he trusts, a really fair account of that marvellous man. This, he says, he owes alike to the memory of his brother and to the verity of his history. Whenever such a work is given to the world, it will certainly be worthy of attention, and as it will probably come out while many witnesses of the times it tells of still exist, its accuracy must be subject to the same ordeal by which he tries his contemporary biographers; and the free voice of the public, weighing all the evidence, will be the ultimate pronouncing judge of the real character of the deceased Napoleon.—*Foreign paper.*

Cow Cabbage.—This is the name of a vegetable recently introduced into this country. It is from six to twelve feet high, and affords abundant supply of green fodder for cattle. The stalks live four years. In France they are permitted to stand out all winter, but in this country, they should be defended from the frost by a sheaf of straw well secured at the top.—The New England Farmer states that sixty plants are said to afford sufficient provender for a cow a year; and, as the side shoots only are to be used, it lasts four years without fresh planting. A square of sixty feet will contain 256 plants, four feet apart, or 16 more than 4 cows require for a year's provender, without the aid of any other food.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Etymology of the word Tariff.—This word is of Arabic origin, and signifies a *notification*. The radix, is the verb *arf*, to know; which, in the second conjugation, assumes the form *tarif*, signifying *to make known*. The substantive of the verb, thus becomes notification.

This word was derived from the Moors of Spain; and a beautiful village of Andalusia, situated on the streight of Gibraltar, and opposite to Tangier, in Morocco, still bears the name of Tarifa. It is not known that lexicographers have presented the etymology of tariff; and if any where to be found, it will probably be traced in the work of Coarrubias, intituled *Tesoro della lengua Espanola.*

Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

INTERESTING FROM COLOMBIA.

The revolution against Bolivar has proceeded so far, that his power is now probably entirely overthrown. Gen. Urdaneta has placed himself at the head of the friends of liberty, at Bogota, declared in favor of the revolution of Venezuela, and been joined by most of the troops. This we have in papers brought by the brig Olive, for which we are indebted to a friend. We translate the following most important extracts.

Veteran Brigade, Cabadure, 20th April, 1830—Most Excellent Sir, Civil and Military Chief: On arriving at this place, I was charged by the military commandant with the communication which, under this date, was sent him by the commandant of the district, giving the following most interesting news.

In the capital of Bogota, a revolution has occurred in favor of Venezuela, proclaimed by the inhabitants, at the head of whom was Gen. Urdaneta; and a great part of the troops of the line have joined us, as also several chiefs and officers, while what remained of the other party have taken to flight. This important news has been communicated officially to the Commandant of this district, Col. Ramon Burgos, by his Excellency General Marino, who has marched to Cucuta. I have the honor to give your Excellency information of it—Pedro Celis---True copy—Antonio Carmona, first officer of the general Secretary's office.

This intelligence bears the official signatures of the authorities of Valentia and Caracas; and the following additions were made to it in Caracas by Gen. Arizmendi.

"Citizens! Liberty is triumphant, and her irresistible empire has crushed the throne of despots, and broken in pieces the sceptre of iron, whose iron weight pressed on our brethren of Bogota.—Venezuela has a second time been the deliverer of New Granada, and her imposing voice has been heard to the frontiers of Colombia. The revolution of Bogota is the fair result of principles proclaimed by Venezuela in November last. The same Urdaneta has now placed himself at the head of the freedom of Bogota. His victory obtained by the force of patriotism against the mean machinations of despotism, has forever fixed the glorious destiny of Venezuela, and the happiness of South America.

"Citizens! What I can say to you is too weak to represent to you the joy that overflows in my heart, on announcing to you the triumph of liberty. I congratulate myself with you on so propitious a day; and I doubt not that your patriotism will express itself by every manner your love of the cause, your refinement and your character may dictate. Fellow Citizens! Long Live Venezuela, Long Live Bogota in freedom!

JUAN B. ARIZMENDI.

Caracas, April 25th, 1830.

This appears to establish, almost beyond a doubt, the truth of a revolution in Bogota, a report of which we have before had. Further particulars will be anxiously awaited. The Congress at Bogota had done little up to the date when this important step was taken. They have been employed, it is said, on subjects of little consequence.

CARACAS, April 23, 1830.

Proclamation—Of his Excellency the Civil and Military Chief to the Army.

Soldiers! Venezuela has proclaimed with energy the consolidation of her political rights, and we are in arms to sustain them. Recur to the history of your exploits, and despise fatigue, privation and danger. We have made ourselves terrible in battle; I have seen you gallantly dispute the palm of victory, and am assured of your valor.

Soldiers! The cause we defend is the glory of our national character, independence and liberty. Some of the agents of the government of Bogota pretend to dispute these precious privileges, and to draw us into a war; but their actions have not the general approbation: whole battalions of the army have deserted them, and added to our numbers. Many of their officers and soldiers have left their files to enlist under our banners. They have had the inconceivable rashness to deny the republic which triumphed over the throne of the Bourbons.

Soldiers! We go not to make war on the people, but to carry them peace. Be it our motto, to triumph in the name of the people, to make the laws respected; and be it our desire to see our brethren contented, free, happy and blessed.

JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ."

The Electoral College of Caracas passed an act, on the 4th of April, stating the grounds on which they would have the Constitution formed. They are briefly as follows, ranged under 20 sections. That the government be popular, representative, elective, alternative and responsible. That the powers be carefully balanced, to protect forever the public liberty—The Executive to be made responsible by law; that the "extraordinary powers" be abolished, because they are the essence of despotism; and the people did not sacrifice themselves to become subject to one or more men; care to be taken to prevent future infractions of the Constitution and Laws; that *every individual*, as well as the House of Representatives, shall have the power to impeach the President, Vice President, &c; individual rights to be secured; the President or Vice-President never to command the army in person; the President and Vice-President to be nominated by the electoral assemblies; military grades from Colonel and upwards, not to be conferred by the President without the approbation of the Senate, and the same of honorable and important *civil appointments;* the liberty of the press to exist in perfect exercise; trials by Jury to be established; Departmental and Municipal Assemblies to be recommended to treat of the project of a constitution proposed at Ocana; the national militia to be the armed force of the Republic, and the troops of the line to be reduced; the interest of agriculture and commerce to be cherished; private correspondence never to be violated; and that manumission be carried into effect more rapidly by the sole application to this object of the appropriated funds.

Our readers will perceive some novelties in this plan, which speak much for the sagacity, virtue, and improvement of the Venezuelians, and promise them important benefits if adopted. We have not time to-day for some remarks we should wish to add.

We trust that this important revolution at Bogota, which appears to have been bloodless, will be the restoration of peace, good order, and better prospects throughout South America generally, as well as Colombia.

We had almost overlooked several following interesting paragraphs, in a Guanare paper, of March 20, which give the following news:—That the people on the frontiers of Venezuela and New Granada have declared against Bolivar with great enthusiasm; and the troops from Tachira had not come further than Rosario, and many of them had returned from that place. Accounts from San Antonio, and the valley of Cucuta, represent the inhabitants on the point of following the example. It is stated as positive, that the Battalion Callao, which was coming from Ocana to Cucuta, has returned to Pamplona; and this is taken as evidence that the report of the declaration of the province of Socorro is true.

Correspondence with Spain.—Official notice is also given, that the post-masters will transmit commercial letters to Spain and her Colonies, and *vice versa*, when duly permitted by the police.

Extract of a private letter communicated for the N. Y. D. Adv. *La Guaira*, May 1st, 1830.

"The political business of Venezuela goes on very well. By a letter here received, and in which great confidence may be placed, we are informed that the Revolution which lately happened at Bogota, has been of greater importance than was previously supposed. A large portion of the Deputies of the admirable Congress have been killed, and Gen. Bolivar has been compelled to fly with a few of his troops. He has taken the way of Magdalena, intending to fortify himself at Carthagena. But it is here believed he will not succeed, as the Battalion Callao, and another which lately pronounced itself in our favor, are thereabouts, and have received orders to cut off his retreat."

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7½ a 8†
pearl	5½	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3½†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4 a 4½†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$2¾a3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	6	Shot, all sizes,	5½a6†
Bacon, lb.	6†	Leather, sole,	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	8	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75†	Lard,	4½a 5§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	37 a 40†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. brs. 10d	6†
Coals, bush.	4 a 4½†	8d	6¼†
Candles, lb.	9	6d	6¾
Copperas	3½ a 3¾†	4d	8†
Cheese	7 a 8§	other	5 a 6¼†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	62½a65§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13a15†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	10†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3¼a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2¼a2¾†
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2¾ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarn, lb. n. 5,	19½†	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$2½a2¾†	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	29 a 30§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	11½a12
hatcheled,	10*	prime,	$9½a10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5†
herring,	6 59a7 50§	do. Kentucky	3½a4†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N.O. lb. new	8½a9†
mack'l.	7½ a 9½†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu	40a45§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	31a33½†	Salt,	$2a2 12½†
corn	28a31½§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5½
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8a11
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf,	2¾ a 3½†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6*	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	75 a 80	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	20 a 21*
Indigo, Span. lb.	2¼a2½†	Wool,	25 a 50*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$110a115†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c,†
blooms, Jun.	$85†	new	21†
rolled	100†	Vices, bright,	15a16
sheet, cwt.	9½†	black	14
pig, ton	$30 a 33†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper, per ream,	$8 00	a 9 00
Cap, do. do.	2 50	a 4 50
Letter, do. do.	2 50	a 4 00
Printing, do. do.	2 37½	a 6 37½
Com. Wrapping, do.	1 37½	a 3 00
Tea, do do.	1 75	a 2 37½
Paper Hangings, per piece,	25	a 75
Bordering, do.	12½	a 2 50
Paste Boards, per gross,	5 25	a 6 00
Fuller's Press Papers, per lb.		25

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.
April 30, 1830—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. / JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. / HAMILTON STEWART, } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required.
May 14, 1830.---tf.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL
WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers have opened a Warehouse, No. 76 FRONT STREET, which will be a place of general deposite for Iron and Nails from their Rolling Mill in Allegheny-Town.

They will have, at all times, a general assortment of both Iron and Nails in store, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. Wm. James, Jr. who will attend to the business.
H. BLAKE & Co.
April 23.—3mo.

FOR RENT.
THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to
ALLEN & GRANT.
April 3.—tf.

Paper Moulds.
THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.
ALSO,
Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.
EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

REMOVAL.
D

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1830.

☞ River five feet above low water mark, and rising.—Three steam boat arrivals and five departures since our last.—Four steam boats in port.

MR. DENNY'S SPEECH.—Our readers will find in our columns to-day, a portion of this plain and sensible speech. We will give the rest of it in our next paper.

On Wednesday last, the Anti-Masonic Delegates, to the number of 52, assembled at the Court-House, in this city. This was much the largest number of Delegates ever assembled in this county. They nominated the following persons for the respective offices.

CONGRESS.—HARMAR DENNY.
ASSEMBLY.—WILLIAM HAYS, of Pittsburgh, JOHN SCOTT, of Ross township, WM. KERR, of St. Clair, and JAMES LOGAN, of Plum.
COMMISSIONER.—WILLIAM ARTHURS.
AUDITOR.—JOHN W. YOUNG.

This ticket is admitted to be strong and well selected. Proceedings in our next.

MAYSVILLE ROAD.—Upon reference to our Congressional head, it will be seen that the President has placed his *veto* upon the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Turnpike Road from Maysville to Lexington. An attempt was made to pass it by two-thirds, in despite of this negative. In the short debate on this subject, Mr. Stanberry, a thorough-going Jacksonite, called the Message negativing the bill, "*an electioneering document.*" Jackson is certainly losing popularity among his former supporters.

HOW THE SOUTHRONS USE THE "DOUGH FACES" OF PENNSYLVANIA.—On the 26th of May, Mr. Ramsay, with six other Pennsylvanians, united with the Southern members, and thus carried the bill for the removal of the Indians. Shortly afterwards a message was received from the President in relation to the Colonial Trade. Mr. Cambreleng moved to refer the message to the Committee on Commerce, and Mr. Archer moved to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Ramsay said.

"He was indifferent what Committee the Message was referred to, so that it did not go to the Committee of Commerce or the Committee of Ways and Means. Those committees were in the habit of taking cognizance of subjects not committed to them, and reporting bills concerning the revenue, without instruction,—one tapping the Treasury at one end, and the other at the other — He had seen the Committee of Commerce and the Committee of Ways and Means, reporting bills, the effect of which would be to empty the Treasury instead of filling it—to throw the country at the mercy of foreign nations, and compel us of the interior even to send abroad to have our horses shod.

Mr. M'Duffie said he felt no sort of interest in this contest between the two Committees, and cared not how it was decided. But he saw no necessity for the gratuitous charge against the Committee of Ways and Means, which the gentlemen had gone out of his way to make, *which was utterly false, and could be founded only in gross ignorance. He would defy any old woman in this House or out of it, whether scolding or not scolding, to fix on that Committee the charge which had been alleged against it by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.* He thought that every member in this House, however ignorant he might be, must know that every branch of the revenue of the country was, by the rules of the House, given in charge to the Committee of Ways and Means, and was always before that Committee, and it would be perfectly competent for that Committee to-morrow to bring in a bill to revise the whole revenue system of the country, without any special instruction from the House. *Nothing but the grossest ignorance could have given rise to the charge which had been made by the member from Pennsylvania against the Committee.*

This gross attack of Mr. M'Duffie upon Mr. Ramsay is in keeping with the uniform conduct of the Southrons to the "dough faces." While their votes are wanted, they treat them courteously enough; but as soon as they have done using them, they neglect no opportunity to evince their contempt of their servility. Mr. Ramsay made a pitiful reply to this personality, which we would deem unworthy of republication, were it not for one single remark in it, which we Italicise:—

Mr. Ramsay said he was not ignorant of the rules of the House, or the duties of the Committee of Ways and Means; but the Chairman of that Committee was ignorant of the true policy of the nation, and had evinced that ignorance, by the bills which he had reported during the session affecting the revenue. That gentleman has called me an old woman; but, [the Speaker admonished Mr. R. that the question was on the reference of the message.] Sir, continued Mr. R. he has called me an old woman, and it is my duty to repel it. I have always understood that the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means was to take measures to fill the Treasury, not empty it. *That gentleman has shown his sense of this duty, by just voting for a bill (the Indian bill) which tapped the Treasury at one end, while he professed to fill it at the other.* I will tell that gentleman that I was in the field of politics before him—but I will not use the expression I was about to do—and now to stand up and be told that I am an old woman. Sir, whatever that gentleman may think of my knowledge of his duties, he shows but little knowledge of them himself, when he is seen day after day, and time after time, doing all he can to empty the Treasury, instead of filling it. Sir, I can say no more.

Here we only ask the reader to recollect, that Mr. Ramsay and six other Pennsylvanians, our Mr. Gilmore being one of them, had just helped Mr. M'Duffie to pass this very Indian bill which he now condemns. What had produced this extraordinary revulsion of sentiment in Mr. Ramsay's mind? Had he just become satisfied that the passage of the Indian bill was the death blow to the internal improvement system? Had he just learned that the President had made up his mind to put his *veto* on the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Road Company? Had this veto been concealed from the "dough faces," until the bill for the removal of the Indians was passed?

The Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Road Bill was passed on the 15th May. Eleven days after, (including Sundays,) that is on the 26th May, the Indian bill was passed, and on the 27th, the next day, the *veto* was sent to the House.—Reader, recollect that this scolding match took place on the 26th May, probably about two or three hours after the Indian bill had passed. No doubt "our Southern friends" had kept the President's *veto* very quiet until they had carried this favorite measure, and then, in the fullness of their hearts, proclaimed that the treasury was too poor to permit a further prosecution of the great system of internal improvements. First they seduce our "dough faces" into the support of a bill which, in effect, mortgages twenty-odd millions of the revenue for the benefit of the Southern States, and then tell their dupes that the expenses of the government are so great, that internal improvements must be abandoned.

STEAM BOAT NAVIGATION.—In the Wheeling Gazette of the 29th of May, we find the following paragraph:

On Thursday last, the Hercules arrived here from Louisville, and "stopped." Some deck passengers brought an action against the captain, for not fulfilling his contract, which was to take them to Pittsburgh. On the trial, the captain stated that the water was so low *he* could not run the boat to Pittsburgh. The clerk was *sworn as a witness*, and *made a similar statement*. The action was decided in favor of the defendant. The Hercules took in freight, and departed on the 29th inst. for Louisville.

When we first read this article, we were really much surprised at the hardihood of the clerk, who, we supposed, had sworn that the *river was so low that the Hercules could not go up to Pittsburgh on the 27th May*. This statement appeared to our minds to be so manifestly untrue, that we were surprised that any man, having the slightest regard for his own character, should venture to swear to it. We were therefore induced charitably to examine the paragraph, and carefully to ascertain the true meaning. Upon this examination, we became satisfied that the whole law suit of the deck passengers against the captain, was an ingenious contrivance to create an impression in Philadelphia and Baltimore, that steam boats could not run from Wheeling to Pittsburgh.

When a question as to the stage of water occurred in court, the proper persons to be examined as witnesses would have been the *pilots*—not a clerk, who was totally unacquainted with the river. In this famous case, however, the *pilots* are carefully kept out of view. Whether they were sent away purposely, we will not venture to say; but it is evident that the captain, in his statement, designedly overlooks them. He does not say that the river is too low to run the boat to Pittsburgh, nor does he say that a *pilot* could not run the boat to this city, but he says "*he* (the captain) could not do it."

"The clerk was *sworn as a wilness*, and made *a similar statement*." The clerk was part owner of the boat, and would of course be inclined to go as close to the wind as possible; but it does not appear that he swore that the river was too low, nor does it appear that his statement was made under oath. He was *sworn as a witness*, and made a *similar statement*. The captain stated, *without an oath*, that *he* could not run the boat to Pittsburgh; the clerk made a "*similar statement.*" Observe, the Wheeling editor does not say that the clerk was *sworn as a witness, and testified*—no, he was "*sworn as a witness, and made a similar statement.*"

But supposing that this paragraph was honestly and fairly written, and that the clerk swore that the river was too low for a *pilot* to run the *Hercules* to Pittsburgh, and that this was all true—we believe this only proves, most conclusively, that *that boat is badly calculated to run in low water.*

On the 26th May, the *Lark*, *Talisman*, and *Monticello*, arrived from Wheeling; on the 27th the *Pennsylvania* arrived. On the evening of the 27th, the *Talisman*, with 65 tons of freight, and the *Cora*, a *large boat*, with *full freight* and passengers, departed; and on the 28th, the *Monticello*, and the *Citizen*, with 50 tons of freight, departed. On the 28th the river was six feet above low water. On the 1st of June, the *New Jersey*, a *large boat*, arrived from Louisville, although the river had fallen to 4½ feet above low water.

As if to laugh the celebrated Wheeling law case to scorn, the *Allegheny* arrived at Pittsburgh on the evening of the 24th May, three days before this trial, *from Olean, in the State of New York, three hundred miles above Pittsburgh*, with twenty-seven tons of freight; and yet the Wheeling folks wish to prove that navigation ends at Wheeling.

From the Steubenville Gazette.

STEAM BOAT TALLY-HO.

To the Public.—Having observed a statement made originally in a Nashville paper, and copied into many others, in relation to the explosion on board the Steam Boat Tally-Ho, wherein the accident is attributed to an *original* defect in the boiler, I deem it a duty as well as to the public generally, as to Mr. *A. M. Philips*, of this place, who constructed the boilers, to state a few facts of which I have personal knowledge, in order that censure may not rest where it is not due. The Tally-Ho left this port for Nashville, on her first trip, on the 11th of January last, from which time until about the 1st February following, I was on board of her, and frequently directed my attention to her engine, as the only assistance Mr. Sturdivant (the unfortunate Engineer) had, was a small boy totally ignorant of his business. The boilers were entirely new and warranted to bear a pressure of 80 pounds to the square inch. At this pressure I have frequently seen the steam blow off her safety valve—and have often noticed pressure applied to the lever to prevent noise occasioned by the escape of steam, at 80 pounds pressure, when they wished to speak with persons on shore—a very common practice on the Cumberland. On one occasion I was actually awakened from a sound sleep by an unusual noise, which caused me to arise immediately and hasten to examine the boilers.—The noise was produced by the escape of steam from her gauge cocks, and I found the boilers almost dry—the solder actually melted by the intense heat of the steam, and running from the joints of the pipes communicating between the boilers and cylinder. I had the fires extinguished immediately: the steam still remaining sufficiently high to propel the boat against the strong current of the Cumberland river. When we came to, we examined and found every soft joint injured and all the gaskets and packing burned to a coal. The boy above alluded to was attending the engine when this circumstance occurred; and I submit to the decision of every experienced engineer, if this was not a test sufficient to detect any *original defect* in the boilers.

The assistant was then dismissed, and a negro man substituted. A few days afterwards, to my own knowledge, the boilers were put to quite as severe a trial as the one above alluded to.

A young man, a carpenter from my boat yard, informed me that, some time after I left the boat, the boilers were again roasted, and two of the flues in one of the boilers were bent from their cylindrical shape so as to form a groove or trough on their upper surface their entire length. I need not say that this would very much contribute to weaken the flues, by impairing the form or shape best calculated to afford strength.

As for Mr. Sturdivant, who died a few hours after the explosion, I always considered him a skillful and careful engineer; and it is upon his statement of a fact, "that the boilers had plenty of water at the time of the explosion," that this report of an original defect has originated. In his statement I place every reliance—but must be permitted to deny, which I confidently do, the correctness of the inference. Surely I have stated facts sufficient to disprove it—and I could easily prove, by many respectable persons, that I declared my belief that the boilers would burst on board the Tally-Ho, as soon as I heard of the groove on the upper surface of the flues—which was at least two weeks before the horrible catastrophe did actually occur. Mr. Sturdivant was deceived as to the actual strength of the boilers. The parts which had been intensely heated, were not only weakened in the manner alluded to, (by impairing the shape,) but the elasticity of such parts was destroyed thereby, and, as a consequence, an UNEQUAL expansion must ensue, and the boiler or flue, as the case may be, necessarily give way, like a glass bottle suddenly transferred from cold to heat, or the reverse.

As there has been, and continues to be, much public feeling excited by the frequent explosions during the present season, there have been attempts made, both in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, to throw undeserved censure upon the constructors of Engines. That there are original defects in some boilers, I very well know from personal observation —and that the constructors of those boilers deserve censure sometimes, I readily admit. But such is certainly not the case in the present instance.

As no good results from incorrect statements, I hope those who have given circulation to this rumor, will have the goodness to publish this communication. ELIJAH MURRAY.

Steubenville, May 26, 1830.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The Crops.—We stated three weeks since, that our prospects for an early and abundant harvest, were never more flattering than they then were. Since then we have had some unfavorable weather, and we regret to learn that many fields of wheat have greatly suffered from the Hessian Fly. The papers from several of the adjoining counties in this state, and from different parts of Maryland and Virginia, also complain of much damage having been done to the rising crop of wheat in their neighborhoods by this insect. As respects this county, however, we think, upon the whole, we shall have an abundant harvest, notwithstanding the fears at present entertained.—*Chamb. Rep.*

The Mail Robbers.—In Philadelphia, on 27th ult. the Circuit Court of the United States passed sentence of death on the mail robbers, Wilson and Porter. The day of execution will be determined by the President.

North Carolina Gold.—The Raleigh Register of the 13th, states that its editor saw a gentleman from Burke county pay into the State Bank 42 pounds of the precious metal.

A deposite mine has been opened near Rutherfordton, in North Carolina. It is stated to produce by the aid of four hands, 102 dwts. per week—worth $81,60. On extending the examination to the present bed of the river "considerable quantities of gold have been found in the sand."

It is also stated upon good authority, "that a gold mine has been recently discovered in M'Minn county, Tenn. from which large quantities of the precious metal are extracted. The vein is said to extend into the Cherokee nation. This is indeed likely to prove a golden age."—*Baltimore American.*

By an advertisement in the Washington papers it appears that the Hon. Richard Rush, late Secretary of the Treasury, is about to dispose of his household effects at Washington. The York, (Pa.) Republican states that he is soon to become a resident of that borough, and has taken Major Emmett's spacious dwelling in the southern limits of the town on the Baltimore road.

Appointment by the President.—Morgan Neville, to be Receiver of Public Moneys, for the District of Lands subject to sale at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, in the room of Moses Dawson, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, and rejected, vice Andrew M. Bailey, removed.

CONGRESS.

May 25.—The Senate resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, whose reply to the charges against him was read by his Counsel: after which the Court adjourned to the second Monday of the next session of Congress.

The House of Representatives attended in the Senate, which was sitting as a Court of Impeachment, to hear the reply of Judge Peck, which was read by one of his Counsel Mr. Meredith of Baltimore, and occupied about two hours and a half.—The Indian Bill was then taken taken up on the question of its passage, when Mr. Hemphill moved to re-commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, with instructions to strike out all the bill after the enacting words, and to substitute the amendment which he had moved in Committee of the Whole.

May 26.—In the Senate a message was received from the President of the United States on the subject of the negotiation respecting the Colonial Trade. The Senate concurred in amendments made by the House of Representatives to the Indian Bill. The greater part of the day was spent in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, after the disposition of various resolutions lying on the table, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Indian Bill. Mr. Gilmore, of Pennsylvania, demanded the previous question. The call was seconded, by a vote of 98 to 96. The main question was then ordered to be taken, by a vote of 101 to 97; and the bill finally passed, by a vote of 102 to 97. A message was received from the President of the U. States on the subject of an expected despatch from Great Britain, in relation to the pending negotiation on the Colonial Trade, which might either call for the action of Congress, or require that some authority should be vested in the President, to enable him to act during the recess of the Legislative branch. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce. There were several bills acted on subsequently by the House.

May 27.—In the Senate a great deal of business was acted on. A number of bills from the House of Representatives were passed. Some time was spent in Executive business. A resolution received from the other House, in relation to the compensation of officers of the marine corps, was passed.

In the House of Representatives, a message was received from the President, announcing his determination not to sign the Maysville Road bill. It was very long, and was ordered to be printed. The consideration of the bill is fixed for to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Many bills were acted on. The House sat a short time with closed doors, in consequence of a communication from the President in reference to our commercial relations with Great Britain.

May 28.—In the Senate a resolution was received from the House of Representatives, and adopted, suspending the 16th joint rule of the two Houses, so far as to enable the House of Representatives to send to the Senate for concurrence certain bills passed in the House on Thursday too late to be sent to the Senate on that day: among them the bill to reduce the duty on salt; the bill to reduce the duty on molasses, and to allow a drawback on spirits distilled from foreign materials: and the bill to amend the acts regulating the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain Colonies of Great Britain. A short time was spent in Executive business. The Senate took a recess till 7 o'clock.

The House of Representatives rejected the Maysville Road bill, which, in consequence of the objections of the President, required two-thirds of the House to pass it, the vote for the bill being 96, and against it 90. The House took a recess from 3 till 5 o'clock.

B. DONAGHY, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, at No. 4, Fifth street, corner of Fifth and Liberty streets, the house formerly occupied by John Foy, where all who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the first rate style, and on the shortest notice. All work warranted to be done so, or otherwise he will return the full amount of the garment to the purchaser. Latest fashions just received.

April 6, 1830.—w3m

MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—The Stockholders of the Manufacturing Association are hereby notified, that a dividend of twenty per cent. on the capital stock, will be payable in Goods of the Association, at cash prices, to those who choose to avail themselves of it, on or after the first Monday in June.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. *Agent.*

June 1, 1830---3t.

LOOK AT THIS.

PHILADELPHIA ORDINANCES.—The person in possession of the copy of the last edition of the "*Ordinances of the City of Philadelphia,*" belonging to the Recorder, will much oblige the Councils by leaving the same at the Recorder's Office, in the Diamond.

June 4.—1t.

Wm. BAINBRIDGE, Jr.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE No. 45 Third street, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. June 4--3*

☞ **MANTEL TIME PIECES.** ☜

JUST Received, a few very superior *Eight Day Striking MANTEL TIME PIECES.* For Sale CHEAP, by A. WAY & Co.

June 4---w4t. No. 47 Market street.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)

10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;

For Sale, on accommodating terms, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
June 4, 1830---tf.

CLOUDESLY--A Novel, by the Author of "Caleb Williams:" just received and for sale by HOGAN & Co.

Corner of Front and Market streets.

June 4, 1830.

NO TIME FOR DELAY.

TO-MORROW, the 5th instant, the *Union Canal Lottery*, Class No. 9, will be drawn.

PRIZES, $20,000! $10,000! &c. &c.

AMOUNTING IN ALL TO $136,880.

Tickets $5; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

FOR SALE UNTIL TUESDAY EVENING, THE 8TH INST.

Apply to or address GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞ Where have been sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of

100,000 DOLLARS!!!

TOWN of SHEFFIELD.

THE LOTS in the Town of Sheffield will be exposed to Public Sale, by the subscriber or his agent, on the *FIRST OF JULY NEXT.*

It is laid out on the first level flat of ground below the Great Salt Works, on the Kiskeminetas River and Pennsylvania Canal. It is distant from Pittsburgh forty-two miles by the canal and twenty-eight by land; thirty miles from Blairsville, about twenty miles from Greensburgh, Indiana, and Kittanning, seven miles from Leechburgh, below, and ten from Saltsburgh, above it on the canal. The main road from Indiana to Pittsburgh crosses the river at this point. Extensive beds of excellent Coal are within sight, and being in the Salt region, no doubt Salt Water can be had by bering any where in the vicinity.

There is also a very extensive WATER POWER at the locks adjoining the town, where the water of the canal is nearly thirty feet above that of the river, and is let down into the head of Leech's dam, by three locks, all within view of the town.—As these locks are situated on a short cut of the canal of about three and a half miles from the dam above to the one below, the supply of water will always be abundant, even in the driest seasons of the year.

The numerous advantages it possesses, will make it an elegible situation for manufacturing purposes, and an important point of communication between the thriving country around it, and the trade and commerce of the canal.

TERMS OF SALE.

Five dollars will be required in hand, and the balance in four equal payments—the first to be made on the first of October next; the second on the first of April, 1831; the third on the first of April, 1832, and the remaining one, on the first of April, 1833. Notes, with approved security, will be required for each of these payments, without interest, except on the two last—to commence one year after sale.

Two lots, one containing about forty, and the other about fifty acres, parts of the same tract on which the town of Sheffield is laid off, will be exposed to sale at the same time and place. These lots embrace land of the finest quality, well covered with timber, and containing extensive coal banks convenient to the canal.

An indisputable title will be made to purchasers.

JAMES R. SPEER.

June 4, 1830.—w4t

☞ The Blairsville Record will publish the above three times, and send the account to this office.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect, Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

THE Pittsburgh Philosophical Society will meet on Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Lecture by R. Peter, Jr.

JOHN M'FADEN, Sec'y.

June 4, 1830.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

JOHN J. KAY & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns and country, that they have opened a Book and Stationary Store at

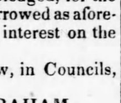
NO. 95 MARKET STR'T,

BETWEEN LIBERTY AND FIFTH STREETS,

In which they intend to keep a large and general assortment of *Theological, Law, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books*, as also every thing connected with the Plain and Fancy Stationary Business: they flatter themselves, from their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, that they will be enabled to supply the citizens of this neighborhood with books and stationary on the most advantageous and accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite teachers and merchants to call upon them; as they feel confident they can offer them books and stationary as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830.---tf



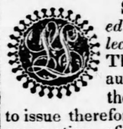
DR. S. M'MASTER most respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Pittsburgh generally, that he has opened an office on the west side of the Diamond, and next door to the office of R. Christy, Esq. where he may be consulted at any time, in the various branches of his profession. He hopes, from his European education, and an active practice for nineteen years, fourteen of which have been in the western part of this state, not to disappoint the expectations of those who may favor him with their patronage. ☞ Diseases of Females and Children carefully and judiciously treated. Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830---w3t.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of GORMLY & WILLET, hss been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to W. R. Gormly, who is duly authorized to settle the business of said firm.

W. R. GORMLY,
S. C. WILLET.

June 4.---w3t.

AN ORDINANCE, authorizing the Mayor to borrow a further sum of Five Thousand Dollars, for the use of the City.



SECT. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled.* That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow the sum of five thousand dollars, and to issue therefor certificates, under the seal of the corporation, of one hundred dollars each, bearing an interest of not more than six per cent. per annum; which interest shall be payable half yearly at the Bank of Pittsburgh; and the certificates so issued shall be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be severally transferable by the subscribers, or their legal representatives, at the office and in the presence of the Treasurer of the city, and shall not be redeemable by the city, without the consent of the holders thereof, before the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the faith, credit, funds, revenue, and corporate property of the city, be and they are hereby solemnly pledged, for the amount hereby authorized to be borrowed as aforesaid, and for the payment of the interest on the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 31st day of May, 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Pres't Common Council, pro tem

Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk Common Council.

JAMES ROSS,
President of Select Council.

SAM'L H. SCOTT, Clerk Select Council.

June 4, 1830---3t.

A SUPPLEMENT TO AN ORDINANCE entitled an Ordinance respecting Paving.

SECT. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That when sand or gravel cannot be conveniently obtained, that glass-house cinders may be substituted, at the discretion of the paving committee and street commissioner; any clause of the ordinance to which this is a supplement, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM,
President Common Council.

Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk Common Council.

JAMES ROSS,
President Select Council.

SAM'L H. SCOTT, Clerk Select Council.

June 4, 1830---3t.

AN ORDINANCE, respecting the footways of Penn Street.

SECT. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That the footway on Penn street shall be thirteen feet wide, measuring from the line of said street to the outside of the curbstone next the gutter: *Provided, however*, That there shall be no alteration in that part of Penn street already paved, until the curbstones shall require re-setting.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any Ordinance inconsistent with, or supplied or altered by the foregoing, is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Pres't Common Council, p. t.

Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk Common Council.

JAMES ROSS,
President Select Council.

SAM'L H. SCOTT, Clerk Select Council.

June 4, 1830---3t.

GRACE SEYMOUR, a Novel, in 2 volumes, just rec'd and for sale by HOGAN & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

June 1, 1830---2t.

TO MANUFACTURERS,

FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. *Also*, Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.

GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.

Patterson, January 29, 1830.—w6mo.

BOARDING.

A FEW GENTEEL YOUNG MEN can have *BOARDING* at No. 136 M'Donald's Square, Liberty Street. June 1---4t.

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS*, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830---tf.

STORIES OF WATERLOO.

STORIES of Waterloo, and other Tales, in 2 volumes; *The Northern Traveller* and Northern Tour; with the routes to the Springs, Niagara, and Quebec, and the Coal Mines of Pennsylvania; also the Tour of New-England, embellished with thirty-two copper plate engravings; fourth edition, revised and extended; *Elements of Surveying*, with the necessary Tables, by Charles Davies, Professor of Mathematics in the military academy at West Point. *A Table of Logarithms*, of Logarithmic Sines and a traverse Table, new edition, Just received, and for Sale at the book Store of

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON

Pittsburgh, May 25—3t.

WOOL! WOOL!

CASH FOR WOOL.—A liberal price, *IN CASH*, will be paid for WOOL of all the different grades, and in any quantity, if clean washed on the sheep's back, and delivered, in good order, at No. 101 Market street, Pittsburgh.

May 7---iF6t. GEO. BREED.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, a choice selection of seasonable GOODS, purchased low at the Eastern Auctions, and will be sold to cash buyers at a very small advance. JAMES LAPPIN,

No. 63 Market Street.

☞ Country merchants are particularly requested to call. June 1---3t.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

PITTSBURGH.

P. M'KENNA, of the Market Street Auction, and J. HANSON, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of M'KENNA & HANSON, have taken a commodious Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel, Wood street, Pittsburgh, and will transact a general

Auction & Commission Business.

They will be regularly supplied, from the eastward, with

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, BOOKS,

AND

FANCY ARTICLES,

Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved acceptances. They will also furnish to order any description of *PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED GOODS*, at the lowest prices.

N. B.---Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Jewellery, &c. every *Tuesday* and *Friday Evening*. March 26---w6mo.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Take Notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and the Judges of said Court have appointed the 12th day of July next, for the hearing me and my creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Greensburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper. JAMES DULIN.

June 1.—w3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.---By virtue of an order, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Monday, the 21st day of June next*, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the following property, to wit:

All that farm and tract of land, situate in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, being the same tract of land which was owned and occupied, in his life time, by Thomas M'Millan, &c. adjoining lands of John Finley, Esq., Robert Estep, Eph'm Estep, and others, on which there are erected a two story log dwelling house, barn, and other buildings, with about 80 acres of land cleared.

WM. CAVEN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, May 28, 1830---w3t.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of John Lukens, Esq. formerly Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania, deceased—Mrs. Tacy Lenox, sole executrix of the last will and testament of David Lenox, Esq. deceased, who was the surviving Executor of the last will and testament of the said John Lukens, deceased, offers for sale the following Farms and Tracts of Land, to wit:—

A Farm on White Deer Creek, near Milton, in Union County, containing 319 acres—the canal to pass near it.

A Farm called "Bald Eagle" situate on Marsh Creek, in Centre county, containing 326 acres and allowance, now in the tenure of Frederick Shank.

A large Farm called the Big Meadows, situate on little Augwick Creek in the County of Huntingdon, near Fort Littleton, containing 401 acres and 1 quarter of an acre, and allowance.

A small Tract, called Iron Mine, situate in Centre County, containing 34 acres and 56 perches, supposed to contain Iron ore.

Four Tracts of Land situate in Bradford County, near the Silver Lake, each of them containing 424 acres and an half, allowance.

A Farm situate near the town of Beaver, on the north east side of the river Ohio, in Beaver County, containing 255 acres, and allowance.

And also sundry lots in the Town of Sunbury, in the County of Northumberland, particularly, the lots No. 53, 125, 127, and 130, on Dewberry street and Broadway.

Terms, and other information relative to the lands, late of the said John Lukens, deceased, and in which he was interested, will be made known, and offers to purchase the same received, until the first day of December next, by

Mrs. Tacy Lenox, at the north west corner of Chestnut and Tenth streets, Philadelphia.

March 30, 1830.

In addition to the above mentioned lands and farms, belonging solely to the estate of the said John Lukens, deceased, will be offered for sale, one half of a tract of land, situate on Trough Creek, on the Rayston Branch of the Juniata, containing 133 acres, held by the testator in common with the late Capt. John Little.

And also the right and interest of the late John Lukens, in divers tracts of land, which James Ross, Esq. of Pittsburgh, has kindly undertaken the charge of. April 27, 1830.---w2m

JAMES PARK, WHOLESALE GROCER, respectfully informs the public, that he has this day taken into copartnership Mr. THOMAS PLUMER. The business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES PARK & Co. at No. 114 Second street, a few doors east of Wood street. They are regularly supplied with

Tin-Plate and Copper,

IRON WIRE,

JUNIATA HAMMERED & ROLLED IRON,
do. SHEET - - do.
do. NAILS, assorted,

which they will sell at reduced prizes. By a diligent and prompt attention to business, they hope to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. JAMES PARK,

THOMAS PLUMER.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1830. (Ap. 27---w2m)

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830—tf.

INFORMATION WANTED.—☞The gentleman who called at Catharine Service's house, Juniper lane, near Walnut street, respecting land bequeathed to Elizabeth Service, daughter of John Service, deceased, married to Nicholas Fink, printer, would confer a favor by writing a few lines, on the contents of the letter which he read to Catharine Service on or about the 20th of April, 1830, and direct the same to the care of Carey & Lea, booksellers, Philadelphia.
May 21. NICHOLAS FINK.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, *J. Shidle & Co.* Feb. 27, 1829—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)		
Coachmakers' do.	(variety of colors.)	
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.
JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

PHOENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next
TERMS of payment will be accommodating.
HENRY HOLDSHIP.
Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to
GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's, Griffin's, Blanchard's, Passmore's and Harris's Grass—Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn.—Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives; Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830—tfJy.

☞$1,000 GREENSBURGH BANK NOTES **WANTED.**

UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, on most of the Banks in the United States, bought and sold. Foreign and American Gold bought and sold. Apply at GREER'S Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty street.
Pittsburgh, May 21—4t.

THE ELEGANT FULL BLOODED HORSE,

ARABIAN SPOT.

BILLS have been printed and published, calling the attention of farmers to this valuable horse. His character is well known, and as to elegance, good shape, and spirit, he is not surpassed by any horse in the western country; and in such high estimation is he held, that Mr. Hugh M'Kelvy, a respectable citizen, has several times offered for him fifteen hundred dollars in cash, which has been refused by the subscriber. The price asked for his services in the printed bills, ten dollars, has been thought too high, by some who would cheerfully give five or six dollars. To remedy this complaint, put all on equality, and give all an opportunity of improving their breed of horses, the subscriber proposes to let him for *five* dollars the season, being half the price mentioned in the printed bills.

ARABIAN SPOT will stand till the 5th July next, the first three days of each week at the stable of the subscriber, on the Philadelphia Turnpike Road, three and a half miles from Pittsburgh, and the rest of the week at the house of John Obey, at the end of the Monongahela Bridge, opposite Pittsburgh. Good pasturage on the farm of the subscriber for the accommodation of those bringing mares from a distance.
May 11.—tf PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.
Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general as sortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞*Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829—tf.

BROKEN BANKS.

NOTES of the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh; Elkton Bank of Maryland; Paterson Bank, N. J.: Middle District, N. Y.; Bank of Columbia, Hudson, N. Y.; Greene County Bank, N. Y.; New Hope, Pa.; Washington and Warren, N. Y.; bought by GEO. A COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street
Pittsburgh, May 4.—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.
May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.
May 4.—tf

CAPTAIN HALL IN AMERICA.—Just received and for sale by *HOGAN & CO.* corner of Front and Market streets, *Captain Hall in America: By an American.* May 18.

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,
Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, *(refined without blood.)*
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Swan Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.
SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.
April 27, 1830.—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of
COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant sapply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

DOCTOR JEREMIAH BROOKS has his office in Third street, between Market and Wood streets, and will attend to the various branches of the medical profession.
Pittsburgh, April 20—3mo.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE. Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.
March 5.—tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.
March 9, 1830.—6mo.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*
THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to
CHARLES PLUMB,
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.
JAMES BROWN & SON.
☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,
M'Coy's and Thompson's Sickles;
Blanchard's Cast Steel Scythes;
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;
And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures.*
Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
May 7. 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.
Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*
Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet: on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet: on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley: on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.
January 22, 1830.—tf

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

MILITARY GOODS.

A. H. HOGE is now opening an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, such as Brass, Plated, and Steel mounted Swords; Gilt and Plated Epaulets and Wings; Sashes; Plumes and Feathers; Gilt and Plated Lace; Cap Plates, &c. &c. which he offers cheap, at No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. March 19—tf.

CHEAP BOOKS.

HOGAN & Co. *BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS*, corner of Front and Market streets, have on hand a large and general assortment of Books, in the various departments of Literature. Also, a general assortment of *School Books and Stationary*, which they offer to the Western Public, at *unusually low prices*, for cash or approved paper.

Their arrangements for keeping up constant supplies from the eastward, are such as will enable them to fill the orders of Merchants and Professional Gentlemen, Public and Private Libraries, on such terms as will preclude the necessity of sending their orders for Books to the eastern cities.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and particular attention paid to packing, &c.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1830.—2m

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,
No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

PLANES.

A GENERAL assortment of Philadelphia manufactured Bench and Moulding PLANES, just received by A. H. HOGE, at his Hardware Store, No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
March 19, 1830—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel &. Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.
I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.
WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.
February 16—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*
Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by
A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise.
Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WHOLESALE

CHINA, GLASS

AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1¼ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.
THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.
February 12, 1830.—tf

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.
L. & P. PETERSON.
February 12, 1830—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*
March 5.—tf.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor:
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh,* Feb. 26.—tf